

# The Kansas City Journal.

ESTABLISHED 1854.

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**FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 17, THE JOURNAL CIRCULATED 297,000 COPIES; DAILY AVERAGE, 42,557.**

## Weather Forecast for Thursday.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—For Oklahoma and Indian Territory: Partly cloudy Thursday and Friday; southerly winds.

For Iowa: Light showers Thursday; fair and cooler Friday; variable winds.

For Missouri: Fair Thursday with showers in extreme northwest portion Thursday afternoon; probably showers Friday; variable winds.

For Nebraska: Fair and cooler Thursday; probably showers in eastern portion; fair Friday; northwesterly winds.

For Kansas: Showers and cooler Thursday; probably fair Friday; variable winds, becoming southerly.

For Colorado: Fair Thursday and Friday, preceded by showers in extreme eastern portion; cooler Friday; southerly winds.

## VOTE FOR SCHOOL HOUSES TO-DAY.

It is to the interest of every man, woman and child in Kansas City that the proposition to build more school houses carry at the election to-day.

Speaking directly to the voters, it is safe to say: Vote for the bonds and you will vote for your own interests. The public schools help to make Kansas City a good place to live in.

If you have property here, vote for school houses, for good schools are an important factor in enhancing values. Nobody will move to a place that has lost interest in its schools.

If you have anything to sell, vote for more school houses, for an active building period always enhances business.

If you are interested in labor, vote for more school houses, for if the proposition carries, hundreds of men will be set to work at once.

If you have children, vote for more school houses, for there are not enough of them to accommodate all who must go to school.

Whatever your business may be, vote for the school houses, for otherwise the proposition may be beaten by a very small number of active objectors.

Vote to-day.

## RECENT GOLD SHIPMENTS.

Messrs. Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., the New York bankers, in a market letter referring to the recent shipments of gold to Europe, say that "the street evinces more curiosity than interest on the subject." This means that the street is curious to know who is arbitrarily buying gold for the sake of having gold. As a rule gold only goes abroad to pay ultimate balances of debt, but the present rates of exchange show that this gold does not go to pay debts, but is shipped absolutely at a loss. Somebody must be paying arbitrarily for the export and the curiosity of the street probably relates to how much gold is to go under these conditions. The shippers of course will not give the name of the party who orders the gold nor the amount that is wanted nor the commission that is paid, but there seems to be no doubt that the Bank of England is replenishing its reserve from this country instead of drawing on other countries, where the withdrawal of larger sums of gold would have heavier weight than here. It is also not unlikely that part of the gold which has been shipped is in connection with the \$20,000,000 settlement with Spain. Happily the condition of this country and the United States treasury is such that the withdrawal and shipment of \$20,000,000 to \$25,000,000 of gold from this part of the world to Europe would hardly be a matter of any consequence. The very fact that the gold goes out as merchandise and not for the purpose of paying our debts abroad will insure the shipment having no effect whatever on our market values. In view of the prospective large export of grain and cotton and other products from this country, the gold that is going out now can hardly be considered to be anything else but a mere loan.

## ONLY AN ERROR.

It is strange that Superintendent Church, of the Kansas Insurance department, should have even for a moment forgotten the proper scope of his official duties. It is strange that he should have overlooked the fact that Kansas Republicans unanimously condemned the use of the insurance superintendency by both Populist superintendents, Snider and McCall, as a collection agency for enforcing payment of claims properly belonging in the hands of the duly organized courts of justice. If Mr. Church had asked the advice of Attorney General Goddard, he would certainly have been told that he had no right to usurp the functions of the courts. Goddard would certainly have given this advice in spite of his professional relations to the Collins family, because he was unequalled in his condemnation of McCall's procedure along the same lines. Kansas Republicans need have no fear of a repetition of this error, for the present superintendent of insurance of Kansas is a gentleman of conscience and integrity, and one mistake of a kind is all he ever makes. The comforting reflection in this case is that the defendant company was not offered immunity for a cash consideration.

## AN EXAMPLE OF ARBITRATION.

While the world's experimental conference is still sitting at The Hague discussing the plans and possibilities of higher international relations, with the hope that the cause of international arbitration may be advanced even if other objects of the convention fail, the arbitration board on the Venezuela boundary question has begun its sittings in Paris. This board is fully prepared, both by the importance of the question involved and the thoroughness of the preparations made, to give the world an example of the efficacy of arbitration as a practical principle. There was a time when the Venezuela boundary problem threatened the peace of three continents. That danger was passed by the intervention of the arbitration idea and the gener-

al good feeling and great moderation that have characterized the preparations for adjudication give promise of a final and entirely satisfactory settlement of the problem.

It is said that the members of the Paris board, who are, first of all, men of distinguished legal and diplomatic talent, are fortified with an array of historical data such as has never before been collected to assist in the settlement of a national or international dispute. The archives of The Netherlands, Spain, Rome, England and Caracas have been ransacked for documents bearing upon the question involved, and many maps, charts and memoranda that had not been disturbed for centuries, have been copied or translated by archaeological experts for the instruction of the body of jurists to which the boundary problem has been referred. Thus, in addition to the service of this commission in solving a difficult problem and exemplifying the possibilities of arbitration, there will be a historical contribution in itself worthy of all the expense and time involved in its formation.

## WIDE STREETS, BUT NARROW DRIVES.

The founders of many towns in Kansas and a few in Missouri did very wisely to lay out exceedingly broad streets. These same founders, however, or their successors in control, blundered grievously in arranging for a very wide roadway. Thus the plan in Topeka was for streets 100 feet wide, more or less, from curb to curb. If the early founders had made the streets broad from sidewalk to sidewalk, but had reduced the driveways to twenty, twenty-five and thirty feet, they would have acted most wisely. The exceedingly wide driveways make the streets intolerably expensive in the matter of paving and sprinkling, and render them exceedingly hot and dusty, it being impossible to cover them with shade trees. All over the United States the handsome residence streets are not over thirty feet in width from curb to curb, and the business streets doing the most business in the United States are invariably narrow, as, for illustration, Washington street, School street, State street and Court street, Boston, and Broadway, Park Row, Ann street, Cedar street, Wall street and nearly all the business streets in New York. Topeka has awakened to the necessity of this change. Her streets, as now being paved, are only twenty-five feet in width. The handsomest street in Potwin place, Topeka, is to be paved on the twenty-five foot plan. If the present paved streets in Topeka had been as narrow as they ought to have been, Topeka would already be able to boast of twice her paving mileage. As fast as her pavements need renewing, she ought to reduce her wide paved streets to the limit suggested. With a narrow roadway and with a wide lawn between the roadway and the sidewalk, the streets become, with the growth of trees and development of good soil, beautiful to the highest degree. Every street in Topeka, excepting in the immediate business center of town, ought to be arched over with meeting limbs of elms and other trees on opposite sides.

## A LITTLE KANSAS HISTORY.

The public display of a written agreement entered into between the representatives of Mr. Curtis and Mr. Bailey at the Republican congressional convention of the First district of Kansas, in 1896, recalls a remarkable episode in the political history of Kansas which may or may not have some bearing on the present First district tangle. On January 25, 1871, Mr. Alexander Caldwell, of Leavenworth, was chosen to the United States senate by the Kansas legislature, the vote standing: Caldwell, 57; S. J. Crawford, 34; Wilson Shannon, 2. Before this final ballot there had been a first, at which Sidney Clarke, J. D. Snoddy and several other prominent Kansans had received a respectable number of votes. But back still further in this senatorial matter was a contest between Mr. Caldwell and ex-Governor Thomas Carney, both of Leavenworth county, which had been settled by a compromise through which Governor Carney remained out of the race and gave a clear field to Caldwell. In a short time after Mr. Caldwell's election charges were made against him on the score of bribery, and in due time the matter came up for investigation in the United States senate, where a hearing was had before the committee of privileges and elections. Here it was in testimony that Mr. Caldwell had agreed to pay Governor Carney's campaign expenses in consideration of his withdrawal from the senatorial race. The sum, we think, was about \$40,000, but the amount has nothing to do with the principle which is involved. A vast deal of testimony was taken by this committee, but nothing was proven which connected Mr. Caldwell with the bribery of legislative voters, as had been charged, and the committee reached its verdict entirely on the deal which had been made for the withdrawal of Carney. From the report of this committee we quote a few words, as follows:

"It has been a subject of discussion in the committee whether the offenses of which they believe Mr. Caldwell to have been guilty should be punished by expulsion, or go to the validity of his election, and a majority are of the opinion that they go to the validity of his election, and had the effect of making it void. Wherefore the committee recommended to the senate the adoption of the following resolution: 'Resolved, That Alexander Caldwell was duly elected to a seat in the United States senate by the legislature of Kansas.' In conclusion the committee wish to remark that, while Mr. Caldwell did things to procure his election which cannot be tolerated by the senate, they believe he was as much sinned against as sinning. He was a novice in politics, and evidently in the hands of men who encouraged him in the belief that senatorial elections in Kansas were carried by the use of money."

The chairman of this committee was Oliver P. Morton, and it was he who wrote the report. Immediately preceding the quotation we have given, Senator Morton recited the deal Caldwell had made with Carney whereby the latter had remained out of the senatorial race and declared that such agreements were not only contrary to good public policy, but also formed abundant legal grounds on which to unseat a senator. "The inducement of a candidate to withdraw, either for the sake of money or for any other," said the senator, "is in the nature of depriving the people of a choice and an expression and therefore it is inimical to a republican form of government."

It is doubtful if the situation in the First Kansas district forms a parallel to the Caldwell case in its legal phase. The representatives of Mr. Curtis and Mr. Bailey entered into a written agreement whereby one was to have the nomination for one term and the other was to have

it in the next. But this was in a party caucus and not in an election, as in the case of Caldwell, and it is not likely that the grounds would be sufficient to unseat either of these gentlemen. However, we still have the moral or good policy phase of the question to consider, and in this public sentiment ought to take strong grounds. Tradings and dealings of the sort engaged in by Bailey and Curtis have grown to be common in all political parties. The politicians have come too much to regard the offices as something to be parceled out among themselves without consultation with the people or respect to their wishes. Mr. Curtis and Mr. Bailey are not more to blame in this affair than hundreds of other leaders in Kansas and elsewhere, but they have met with the fortune of having their dealings laid bare before the public. Both are excellent men in their way and neither would deliberately do anything that menaced the very best order, but they misapprehend the character of good political conduct when they enter into a contract to dispose of a public office. The offices belong to the people. It is for them to say who shall or shall not enjoy the emoluments.

**SUPERFLUOUS EDUCATION.**  
Governor Roosevelt, in his address before the Cornell graduates, assumed a position that was hardly fair and made a statement that was self-evidently true and by the combination aroused the students to a high pitch of enthusiasm. He assumed that the more or less general revolt against certain branches of classical education that has recently attracted attention meant a conclusion of the part of some that collegiate education is useless. Then he said that the country could better afford to lose all the men who had amassed millions than to lose one-half of its college bred men.

That there is some ground for the so-called "revolt" may be gathered from the fact that it receives its support not only from people of prominence in this practical country, but even in conservative Germany, orthodox Russia, and classical France, whose language is an offspring of Latin. From translations made for the Literary Digest the following view of Professor Anton Menger, of Berlin, is taken: "In society and in government life the 'tone' is dictated by the so-called classicists, and the inability to quote Latin or Greek aphorisms freely is regarded as a sure sign of inferiority and lack of education. In this respect, we not merely bow servilely before the exemplars of ancient Rome, but we actually repeat a certain cycle of development which the Romans themselves passed through. With the Romans the distinction between the educated and the uneducated rested on the knowledge of an alien—Greek—culture. The Greeks alone were above such servility. Though they borrowed much from the Egyptians and the Semite nations, they knew how to assimilate the alien elements and fuse them with the native, and on this account the Hellenic education impresses us with its harmonious and rounded character, with its wholeness and integrity. The aristocratic character of antique culture was in accord with the structure of the European society at the time of the Renaissance, when class divisions were fixed and the masses under subjection. Subsequently, with the revolution in government and social structure, the equality of citizens became an established principle, and the aristocratic ideas of classical culture came into conflict with democratic ideas and institutions."

The Russian view is expressed by Professor P. Griesslich, an eminent educator, who says: "Scholars are taught to look upon the words from the poetical-ethic point of view. They do not understand the organic nature of society and the forces that mold and shape history. All social life appears to them to depend on the will of individuals. If the king is good, the people are happy; if not, there is unrest, agitation and revolution. That there are deeper influences at work they have no notion."

French and British authorities have expressed similar views, but none of them has gone so far as Professor T. Veblen, of the University of Chicago, who has declared that the importance attached to the classics is due solely to the desire to parade wealth and the ability to waste time and means on useless things.

Hence this movement is not, as Governor Roosevelt declared, a repudiation of collegiate education, but a protest against the time spent and the influences experienced in the extended study of dead languages and ancient cultures, and a plea for the substitution of living languages, scientific branches and practical investigations as a means better calculated to fit the student for the responsibilities, the opportunities and the pleasures of modern life. Within these limitations the movement is bound to receive much substantial support.

## EDITORIAL NOTES.

The father of Fitzsimmons was not a minister of the gospel, but Fitz himself is a somewhat noted ex-pounder.

Unfortunately there seems to be no way of annexing Wright county to Kansas City. It would make a most valuable addition.

Just how much influence Jackson county has with Governor Stephens is not known, but Colonel Jack Kennedy has strong hopes.

It is understood that the quails and express companies are much rejoiced at the outcome of criminal trials in Wright county.

Mr. Havemeyer failed to explain who the mother of those trusts is that have never been aided by the tariff. The Standard Oil, for instance.

A St. Louis physician wrote a poem just before committing suicide. Yet it was thought necessary to give reasons why he killed himself.

The difficulty of forming cabinets in France has created the impression among politicians in this country that the French cabinet is unsalaried.

More than 2,000 saloons have been opened in Cuba since the Spaniards moved out, and they will do a thriving business while that 25 per cent soldier lasts.

It will be generally recognized in pugilistic circles that Hon. Jim Jeffries' fists and Hon. John Sullivan's prayers are a bad combination to go up against.

The civil war veteran is still inclined to regard the "war in the Philippines," where seventy-five killed in battle is regarded as a bloody slaughter, as a sort of comic opera performance.

If the Democratic factions can't get together in the movement to bring the Democratic convention to Kansas City, it may be advisable to drop the undertaking and go after the Republican convention. There

are no fool Republican factions in this town.

It may be a surprising statement to Wright county, but there are many people in Jackson county who admire the way they handle train robbers down in that neighborhood.

The very serious condition which General Miles sees in the Philippines is chiefly due, of course, to the fact that General Miles is not conducting the operations in that locality.

Kipling is said to appreciate the sympathy expressed for him in this country during his illness. He is manifesting his appreciation of the press sympathy by suing a large number of newspapers for damages.

The Democratic leaders are denouncing trusts as loudly as they have been condemning the government's policy in the Philippines, and they are just as silent on what the proper course in the premises should be.

The extreme penalty for train robbing in Missouri is death. It is safe to say, however, that this penalty will not be imposed by a jury unless somebody is killed while the robbery is being committed.

There is reason to believe that where murder is committed in the holdup the convicted bandits would stand a good chance to stretch rope, even though the killing could not be fastened on any particular individual. That is, if the trial occurred outside of Jackson county, of course.

## KANSAS TOPICS.

### The Jaunt of the Editor Men.

Arrangements are rapidly progressing for the excursion of Kansas editors to Puget Sound, via the Canadian Pacific railroad, to start some time in August. The train is to be a solid one of Pullmans and the charge for this service will be about \$3 for the round trip. It is guaranteed that meals will not cost to exceed \$1 a day for each person, and the total cost for each person during the trip of something like two weeks will be somewhere in the neighborhood of \$40. To which needs to be added such sums as the excursionists may spend for incidentals. In the course of a week the arrangements will have been completed, when due notice will be given.

### Broderick May Run Again.

It is beginning to look as though the Hon. Cass Broderick would be in the race for congress next year. The complications in the First district have drawn him to the front in rather a curious manner. Some of the friends of Congressman Bailey are behind a move to have Mr. Broderick run for congress next year, the inference being that they wish to remove the possibility of his being a candidate against Bailey in the First district. At the same time there is a distinct movement to have Mr. Broderick run in the First district, and this is the more important of the two for it may enlist the co-operation of the Curtis forces. One of the strongest supporters of Mr. Curtis in Shawnee county said to Topics yesterday: "If Curtis and Shawnee county want to ring the bell on Cy Leland and Mr. Bailey they can do it by holding an early convention and instructing for Broderick as first or second choice."

If Broderick can get two counties in the north-his own and one other—one Shawnee county can nominate him. Of course I am not giving up for Curtis, but if it develops that he cannot be nominated the thing I have outlined is the correct thing to do." In the meantime the Atchison Globe is persistently advancing the candidacy of John J. Ingalls, calling on him to become his old fighting self and to go in and whip the politicians, who, it is presumed, are against him. Ingalls has given no sign, but the Globe says it will guarantee his acceptance if the Republicans of the district will go ahead and nominate him without paying any attention to what he may say.

**Pike's Balloon and Baby Scheme.**  
Colonel Pike, of Arkansas City, has offered a prize of \$25 to the mother who will first consent to have her baby taken up in a balloon on the Fourth of July and dropped in a parachute. In giving public notice of his scheme the colonel says: "Of course the utmost care will be taken of the little one and all pains to prevent an accident, but neither myself nor the committee will be responsible should any accident occur."

When there has been a subsidence in the cold horror which this proposition is calculated to excite, several novel and exhilarating features will make themselves appear. Dogs, cats and monkeys have at times been thrown from a balloon, and if we are not mistaken an enterprising aeronaut once cast off a good sized donkey at the end of a parachute, but it remained for the Kansas man to first suggest the dropping of a baby through a mile or two of clouds in celebration of our natal day. At first glance it may strike the average reader that there is a total lack of harmony in such a proposal, but if so he was reared in a family who used the prosaic story about the doctor and his basket instead of the poetical one about the falling star. A little careful thought will disclose that there is no dissonance between a birthday and a sky full of shooting babies, and really we feel like congratulating Colonel Pike on the delicate but profound nature of his allegory. However, it is plain enough that the colonel is not a deep student of nature, or he would not have been in such haste to protect himself from damages. It is safe to say that no mother who, for \$25, would permit her baby to be dropped out of a balloon at the head end of a parachute would feel herself damaged whatever might happen.

**Offices for Holtwood and Parker.**  
The Republicans of Franklin county have started a movement to nominate Captain Holtwood for sheriff and Lieutenant Parker for county clerk. It is not at all improbable that this programme will be carried out, for Franklin county has given, and is giving, more substantial token of admiration for her Manly heroes than any other community in the state. Already she has subscribed something like \$1,200 toward a memorial arch to her company in the Twentieth Kansas. The fusion leaders of Franklin county are sneering at the project, and if they keep up they will assure not only the nomination of these two gentlemen, but also their overwhelming election.

**Fun Among the Indians.**  
The Osages gave away twenty-nine ponies and over 500 yards of calico to the Delawares during the smoke Monday," says the Pawhuska Journal. "More than 300 of the town people were out and took in the ceremony. The onlookers got a run for their trip by seeing four of the dancers receive a lash each from a rawhide whip in the hands of an Indian, who proved himself an adept in his line by hitting the victims for not putting enough vim in

the dancing. Had the victims resented the punishment they would have been made to pay two head of horses each. Another very attractive part of this interesting performance was the confession of his sins to the sun by Frank Cornodoper, who, by the way, must have used a shorthand system."

## There May Be Others.

The removal of Superintendent Young from the Atchison Orphans' home will perhaps be followed by the removal of another institutional superintendent who is rapidly convincing those about him of his incompetency. As we have remarked before, there is much in the conduct of some of the "unknowns" that is calculated to reconcile the people with the appointment of "barnacles."

## Only Took Part in the Walkaround.

The Atchison Globe hastens to defend Governor Stanley from the charge that he danced at the Rowan reception in that city. However, it leaves the case open so far as the Methodists are concerned by admitting that he walked around at the head of the grand march. Stanley grimaces at the discussion, but he ought to remember the fate of a distinguished Atchison preacher who was once hailed before the conference where he admitted that he had paid for some wine, but had drank none of it. He was found guilty, and that without having had any of the fun that is supposed to go with backsliding.

## Another Gleeed Girl.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Gleeed, a girl. The two Gleeed brothers are now the fathers of five girls with nary a boy. A precise old gentleman in Topeka who is always using big words, said the other day: "It's too bad Jim's baby is a girl. It is beginning to look as though there won't be anybody to perpetrate the Gleeed name."

## But All the Stiffs Are Not There.

There are 10,000 graves in the Atchison cemetery, but this needn't be jumped at hastily as a full census of the Atchison dead.

## A Judicial Thoroughbred.

Appellate Judge Denison won a race at Topeka yesterday with his trotting horse. To look at the build of the judge no one would ever suppose that he could be so fast.

## A Lawrence Man's Idea.

A Lawrence man has been seized with an inspiration. He proposes that \$25,000 of the state advance \$35,000 for the purpose of bringing the Twentieth Kansas home from Frisco by special trains, trusting to the next session of the legislature to reimburse them. "This was one in giving Kansas a place at the exposition," says the Lawrence man, "and Kansas ought to do as much for patriotism as she does for advertising. It would be better advertising anyway than the Omaha exposition."

## MISSOURI POINTS.

### To Show Which Has the Pull.

A feature of Skidmore's big Fourth of July celebration programme will be a tug-of-war between the local camps of the Modern Woodmen and the Woodmen of the World.

### Characteristic.

The only view of any importance, according to the News, that has occurred at any St. Joseph newspaper man's house in months has been suppressed, owing to the modesty of the happy father.

### Needs It Both Ways.

The people living along it, up in Northwest Missouri, who are figuring on a plan for shortening the course of the Nishnabotna river should endeavor to have the proposition apply to its name as well.

### Now a Rich Hawaiian.

James Laswell, a former well known Hopkins youth, but of whose whereabouts for twelve years nothing was known, is now, it has been learned recently, a prominent and prosperous resident of Honolulu.

### Compensation.

"The Centra didn't get the state fair, but," as the Richmond Conservator's somewhat cynical message of consolation suggests, "she is going to have a new brick school building in which to teach future generations not to ask for things they can't get and ought not to have."

### A Missouri Angel.

Mr. Angel, of Northwest Missouri, sensibly taking the view that for the time being an earthly paradise, or its nearest possible approach, would be about the right thing for a man bearing his name, bought one of Atchison county's finest farms the other day for \$15,100, or about \$5 an acre.

### "Horse" Deputies.

In pursuance of an arrangement made by President Wyeth, of the St. Joseph Humane Society, ten liverymen of that city are to be sworn in as special deputy sheriffs, in order that they may be better enabled, through having power to make arrests, to prevent the cruel treatment of horses and other dumb animals. President Wyeth himself carries a deputy sheriff's commission.

### "Who Can Beat It?"

Farmer Endsley, of Ray county, authorizes Colonel George Trigg's Richmond Conservator to issue his bid to the world to match the record of his 7-year-old cow, which is the proudest mother of nine calves.

His first calf was born when he was 2 years old, and since then four sets of twins have followed. If an equal record exists Mr. Endsley, true Missourian as he is, is anxious to be "shown."

### Building to Go On All Night.

The construction work on Colonel Blees' big and costly military academy building, the cornerstone of which was laid the other day, in Macon, is being pushed rapidly with a view to the completion of the edifice in time for the scheduled opening of the new school in September. About 150 men are now employed, and within a short time the force is to be increased and divided into three shifts, so that, with the aid of electricity, the work will go on without any intermission during the entire twenty-four hours of each day.

### Want to Wear Bland's Shoes.

There is no question as to the purpose of Judge Shackelford to make the race for the Democratic nomination for the Bland vacancy, the Jefferson City Tribune thinks.

Indeed, although the judge has not made formal announcement of his candidacy, he has already begun work in a quiet way. The fact that he withdrew from the race in 1898, after Mr. Bland had been defeated at Chicago, is looked upon by some as giving him a special claim on the consideration of his party. Major Towles, who has also been mentioned, isn't sure that he cares to run. Besides, J. W. Voshall, the bright young lawyer who was Bland's opponent at

## OCEAN, THE CAPTIVE.

Men call the free, and I have heard the wind  
Pam landward, breathless of liberty and thee,  
Have watched thy white-mailed horses prancing free  
As if their courses could not be confined;  
But deeper than the hand of man has mined  
Are set the bolts of thy captivity.

Far higher than the eyes of man can see  
The jealous north winds dash their strangely blind  
Thou moanest, "I that am the heaven's own child,  
Why laid within the cruel crammers' grasp?  
Should I but grow to feel a prisoner's pain?"  
And like a giant resting in his chain  
Thou thunderest at Earth's never-sleeping doors,  
Unmated and tameless and unyielding.

—H. D. Rawnsley.

## THE STUFFED MAGPIES.

In the days when I was happy with my childish  
loves and games,  
With my mother's quick caresses that forgave my  
simple shames,  
In my room the eyes of memory can see the very  
place  
There were perching two stuffed magpies in an old  
glass case.

When I grew to want of daring, I adventured on the  
sea,  
And started from my mother's knee half fearful,  
half in grief,  
But often from the tropics all my heart would fly  
again  
To my mother and the little room that held the old  
glass case.

Then at last my feet turned homeward to the farm-  
stead and the stack,  
But mother dear was gone away, and never could  
come back.  
The furniture remained; and oh, the tears that stung  
my face  
When I saw the two stuffed magpies in the old  
glass case!

—Norman Gale.

## THE PINE TREE.

With whispers of futurity  
And echoes of the past,  
The pine tree stands in the  
Against the wintry blast—  
The fledging hope, that preens her wing,  
Too timid to fly,  
And Moments that seem to sing  
Her coronach, and die.

—John R. Tabb.

## OF CURRENT INTEREST.

### The Woman in the White-Baker Case.

Wherever, believing in the Gallic adage,  
"Weeks of the Virgin to Kentucky and  
war between the Bakers and the Whites at  
Manchester, Ky., will have to go back fifty-five  
years, says a New York Times writer,  
to find her, and it is related that something  
which 4,000 graves for the filling of  
which a child's mother or least a respectable  
able will be crossed on the way. The feud  
that cost Tom Baker his life the other day  
began in 1842, when another Tom Baker,  
a promising young doctor, moved with his  
wife from Virginia to Kentucky and settled  
in Clay county. Soon after his arrival he  
had, or thought he had—nobody knows  
or cares which, now—reason to be jealous  
of one John Bates, a neighbor. So Dr.  
Baker and John Bates, or a rifle-nobody  
is sure about that, either John Bates  
and the result was that as Bates lay dying  
on the ground he cursed Baker, and called  
upon the Whites to avenge the murder. The  
doctor died to parts unrevealed, but he left  
behind a baby son, who was the father of  
the Tom Baker just killed. From the crime  
of the jealous husband there grew up  
a widespread feud. At first involving  
only two families and one town, it spread  
throughout the mountains and has had  
many names and fills with implacable  
enmity the members of scores of families. In  
Perry and Leslie counties it is known as  
the French-Eversole feud, in Harlan county  
as the Lee-Turner feud, in Letcher county  
as the Lee-Turner feud, and in Clay  
county as the Howard-Baker feud. They  
are all branches of the same evil tree, and  
every one of them is green and vigorous.  
Occasionally there is a truce between this  
and that pair of factions, but more often  
time it is bloody war. A correspondent